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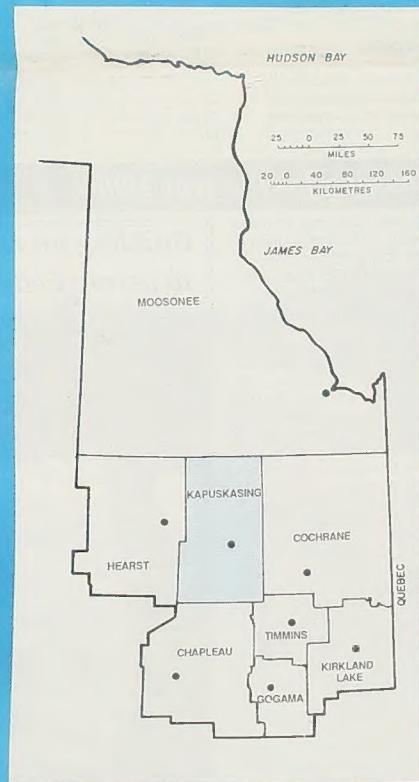
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Kapuskasing District Fisheries Plan

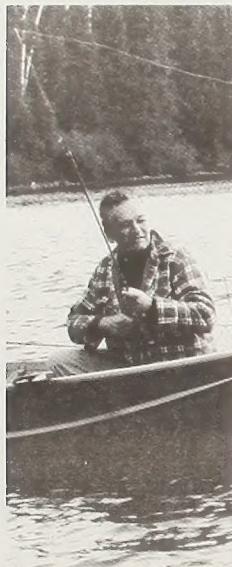
DRAFT



Ministry of
Natural
Resources

A Developing Fisheries Resource

Anyone who lives in Kapuskasing district has a strong sense about what good fishing



With angling pressure expected to increase over the next 12 years, practising good fisheries management will become even more important.

can mean to the economy and recreation in the area.

Most people fishing in Kapuskasing district want to go after walleye, northern pike and sturgeon. Others have tourist businesses that depend on the availability of excellent fishing. Nearly everyone enjoys being out-of-doors, surrounded by the beautiful landscape of the James Bay lowland.

By the year 2000, the amount of sportfishing in Kapuskasing district is expected to increase 12 per cent. That means more pressure on the fishery.

Now is the time to make important plans to ensure that we have a variety of quality fishing opportunities in our lakes and rivers.

The Ministry of Natural Resources is creating a District Fisheries Management Plan that will forecast fisheries management into the year 2000. But we can't do it alone. To make it a success, we need the public's input and ideas. Your interest in learning about our present fisheries challenges is vital to us.

That's what this tabloid is about. We hope you'll learn about the plan for fisheries management, and then give us your comments. Together we can build a strong fishing future!



By planning our fisheries management now we can work towards creating a better fishery in the future.

Planning for the year 2000

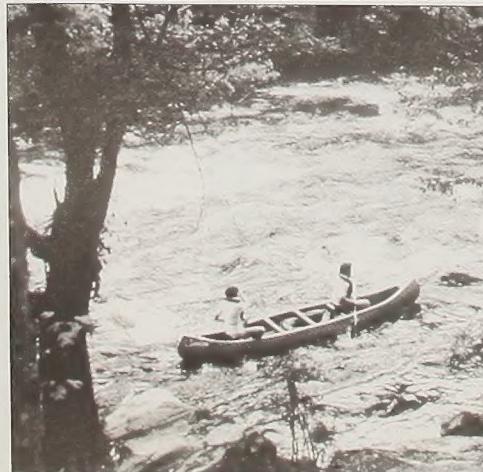
The year 2000 may sound a long way off. But building superior fishing opportunities in Kapuskasing district takes time, and requires good planning.

That's where the Kapuskasing District Fisheries Management Plan comes in. The plan is really an encyclopedia of facts, questions, answers, concerns, and projections about how Kapuskasing's fish should be managed to the year 2000. MNR's job is to compile the information, then use it to manage the fishery to benefit anglers, to keep a healthy environment, and to conserve fish populations.

Of course, the plan isn't developed in a vacuum. In 1983, the Kapuskasing District Land Use Guidelines were prepared to analyse not only fishing, but all of Kapuskasing's resources—wildlife, tourism, forestry and minerals. From these guidelines, individual management plans are being developed, as are plans for provincial parks, timber management and strategies for cottage development.

Creating a balance between these related plans is

Building an encyclopedia of facts to assure better fish management



The fisheries management plan will be integrated with other plans such as those for provincial parks.

essential. But the success of all Kapuskasing's planning comes down to one thing: your participation.

The first of these opportunities came in November 1986, when notice was given that a plan was underway, and public comment was invited. In January 1987, an open house was held to outline options, to encourage discussion, and to invite comments on a questionnaire.

This tabloid is the next step, and a chance for you to influence fisheries planning for the next five years from 1988 to 1992. The information presented here is the product of your comments and MNR's best fisheries knowledge. It outlines methods of improving the fishing, and is an open invitation for you to participate.

Once your comments are received a final plan will be prepared. This will be updated annually, and you will be asked to comment should any major changes be necessary. The plan will be reviewed and rewritten at the end of 1992. Of course, your comments will be vital to the revision process.

Test your knowledge about Kapuskasing District

How would you describe the district's landscape and weather?

Kapuskasing's topography is dominated by a gently rolling plain known as the Northern Clay Belt. Soils are deep, poorly drained clays often covered by peat. The climate is characterized by long cold winters, cool summers, and a relatively short growing season.

How much of Kapuskasing district is made up of rivers and lakes?

Kapuskasing district covers 21,000 sq. kilometres. There are 3,180 lakes, most of which are small and shallow. The largest lakes are Brunswick, Saganash, Opasatika and Remi. The district's 11,300 kilometres of rivers account for two thirds of the total water area. Rivers produce most of the fish and offer the best fishing opportunities. The combination of a cold climate and a shortage of lakes places a limit on the availability of fish.



Having a few fish for a shore lunch rather than taking a limit home is a good way to reduce pressure on fish populations.

What is the most popular sport fish in the area?

Walleye is the drawing card for local residents and tourists. Northern pike and sturgeon are also popular choices. Trout are available in small numbers, in scattered locations.

What are our challenges for improving the Kapuskasing Fishery?

1. REDUCE OVERFISHING
Unfortunately, the most popular lakes and rivers are also the ones that are the most heavily fished. Some species of fish are also preferred over others. These two factors greatly influence the availability of good fishing.

2. IMPROVE FISH HABITAT
Pollution, hydro dams, forestry operations, construction, and the design of stream crossings all influence the quality of habitat available for fish. Without good habitat fish can't survive and reproduce.

3. PROMOTE OTHER FISH SPECIES IN THE DISTRICT
Better education and communication are needed to encourage a more diverse fishery in Kapuskasing district.

Why is there no commercial fishing in Kapuskasing?

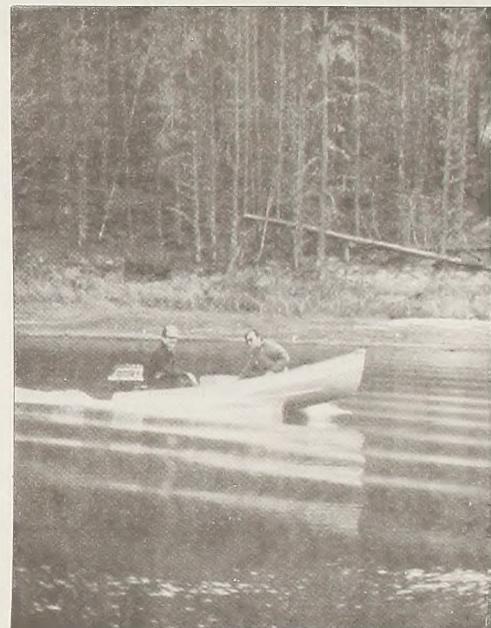
Low fish production and the demand for sport fish preclude a commercial harvest of coarse fish, other than bait fish. Sport-fishing accounts for most of the fishing activity in the area.

Can people reach the most important fishing spots?

The extensive road system, built for forestry access, leads to many fishing areas, but the roads are maintained only during forestry activity. Many people have suggested that MNR provide better access to fishing spots. The ministry is considering that strategy though financial resources are limited.

Should some fishing spots remain inaccessible?

An issue related to access is tourism. Kapuskasing District presently supports 22 remote tourism establishments on 19 lakes and rivers (DLUG 1983). Some of these lakes have already been accessed by roads while others remain accessible only by air and water. In order to provide a variety of angling opportunities for local anglers and the clients



Sport fishing represents one of the most important forms of recreation in the Kapuskasing area.

of tourists operators, Kapuskasing District will continue to manage the fisheries of those lakes yet unaccessed by road for quality remote angling.

These lakes, including Clay, Monigose, Eleanor, Neshin, McLeister, Hillmer, Wanzatika and Martison, will be managed for remoteness.



Developments such as hydro dams can have a serious impact on fish populations. Fish habitat and migration

requirements must therefore be considered in dam design and construction.

Public participation



New regulations being considered to protect breeding walleye on lakes in the Opasatika complex will require that certain sized fish be released. If carefully handled fish can be returned to the water in a healthy condition.

In January 1987, more than 200 people attended an open house to ensure their concerns on fisheries planning were addressed. Nearly a quarter of those people provided input by answering a questionnaire. Here are some highlights from their responses:

• Overfishing, poor fish habitat and lack of information are the biggest challenges facing the Kapuskasing fishery. In particular, people want MNR to better

protect fish habitat from the effects of pollution, shoreline timber harvesting, log drives, stream crossings, water level fluctuations and aerial spraying.

• Better access to good fishing is necessary.

• Favoured walleye fishing regulations include closed seasons, sanctuaries to protect spawning fish, slot size limits, and reduced creel limits on some waters.

• Restrictions on sturgeon fishing are also favoured; things such as slot size limits, sanctuaries and reduced creel limits.

• Fishing for species other than walleye and trout is welcome. Northern pike is the preferred alternative, followed by small-mouth bass and lake whitefish.

• More fish stocking is required. Anglers suggest increasing the number of lakes chosen for stocking. Increased walleye management such as habitat improvements, adult transfers and jar hatcheries is also suggested.

• More people support the idea of public responsibility for reporting fishing violations, rather than increasing MNR's enforcement activities.

• Many appreciated the chance to participate in the plan, and asked for more advertising about consultation in the future.

Kapuskasing Fisheries Management —Where are we going?

Naturally, Kapuskasing district is heading towards managing the fishery to meet future demands upon it. But how does that translate into an actual fisheries program?

This District Fisheries Management Plan has several objectives for improving the fishery.

Increasing the amount of sport fish is a priority. By the year 2000, a total of 82,200 kilograms per year of the most popular sport fish will be available to anglers. The target includes an available harvest of 26,300 kilograms per year of walleye, 2,200 kilograms per year of trout, and 4,800 kilograms per year of sturgeon. To encourage fishing for under-fished species 48,900 kilograms per year of these fish will be available.

These numbers reflect changes from the original planning under the District Land Use Guidelines. Changes have been made in targets for individual species. The revisions reflect how well individual bodies of water have shown they sustain and produce fish.

To meet our sport fish objectives, MNR's fisheries programs will have three important thrusts. First, to increase the variety of fishing opportunities more species of fish and better access to lakes and streams must be available to anglers. Second, the quality of the angling experience must improve. Third, the fishing pressure must be better distributed throughout the district in order to control over-fishing.

Enforcement is an important component of fisheries management. Kapuskasing district's team of highly skilled conservation officers has three long-term tasks ahead. Officers will work to protect fish habitat by conducting regular inspections. To preserve fragile pop-

ulations, they will patrol areas where illegal fishing reportedly occurs. Special efforts will be made to promote new programs for enhancing fisheries and answer the public's questions about any new regulations.

Cottagers can have an impact on fish populations. The district's cottaging strategy has addressed the present demand by proposing new opportunities on Rufus Lake. Because cottagers may put more pressure on the fishery, new size limit regulations are being considered. Cottagers can also affect the fishery by altering fish habitat. New cottagers will therefore be encouraged through an education program to protect shorelines from degradation.

The new size limit regulations being considered for walleye on Rufus and other lakes in the Opasatika Complex include either slot limits or a one fish over maximum size regulation. These regulations would not affect the present catch limit of 6 and are designed to protect breeding populations. A slot limit would allow anglers to

keep fish below and above two sizes (e.g. 40 cm and 60 cm) while fish between these sizes would have to be released. The alternative regulation would allow anglers to keep walleye under a maximum size (e.g. 40 cm) as well as one fish over that size. Any additional fish caught over the maximum size would have to be released. The most appropriate regulation will be selected following a fisheries study and a review of public comments. The actual size limit(s) will be determined from information collected during the study.

You've read the general information and probably have a sense of the direction fisheries management will be taking in Kapuskasing district. Now look at the specifics. The following two tables present information about Targets for Individual Fish Species, and The Five-year Strategy.

This is the core of planning in the district, and the place where your input is critical. We hope you will read the specific plans carefully, then give us your comments.



Conservation officers play an important role in fisheries management by explaining new programs to anglers as well as by enforcing present regulations.

Participate in fishery's future



Maintaining and enhancing fish habitat is one of the most important ways of ensuring healthy fish populations. This is an area where the public can actively participate in fisheries management.

How do you make final comments?

Once you have read the material in this tabloid, consider how closely the proposed plan reflects your concerns and your understanding of fishing requirements in Kapuskasing district.

Submit your comments within the next four weeks to the Ministry of Natural Resources, 6-8-10 Government Rd., Kapuskasing, Ontario P5N 2W4. (705) 335-6191.

MNR will mail copies of the final plan to anyone who requests a copy of the document.

How do we get there?

Targets for individual fish species

TARGET

Sport fish

ISSUE

—control of illegal harvest required to protect populations

—lack of public awareness or concern a major contributing factor to fish population decline

—habitat degradation leading to constraint of production

Walleye

—shortage of quality, accessible walleye waters relative to demand

—overharvest of fish, particularly pre-spawn and spawning periods

—angler effort concentrated on walleye, stocks unable to support pressure

Trout

—shortage of suitable trout waters for stocking

—low use of natural trout fisheries in streams

Sturgeon

—decline of population through overharvest of prime breeding stock

—limited distribution of populations

Underutilized Species

—unbalanced harvest of fish stocks due to narrow angler preferences

—large potential for diversified angling opportunities and angler harvest is not being used

STRATEGIES

—direct enforcement to problem areas

—education of public

—habitat improvement

—control of development to prevent damage

—create new angling opportunities by introductions and improvement of access

—regulatory harvest management through season adjustments, size limits, creel limits, pending assessment of waters

—promotion of underutilized species

—inventory of potential waters, expansion of stocking program

—inventory and promotion of productive trout streams

—improvement of access to trout waters

—regulatory harvest management

—introductions to expand range and provide new angling opportunities

—public education to promote use

—promotion of dip net licence for whitefish

In the next five years

Following is a list of proposed tactics which the Ministry of Natural Resources plans to implement over the next five years (1988 to 1992). Each of these tactics is designed to address a specific concern.

These tactics are also dependent on funding and on the results of assessments of the waters involved.

This list will be updated annually, with a major rewrite at the end of the five year period, in 1992. Any major amendments required will be publicly reviewed.

Minor amendments will be recorded on file in the Kaps-

puskasing District Office, and will be available for public inspection upon request.

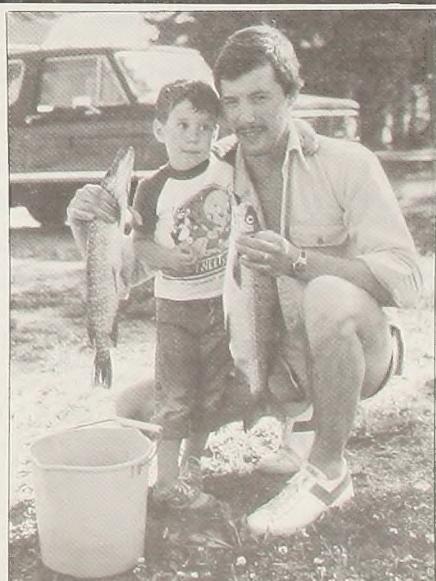
The final steps

This draft Fisheries Management Plan presents a number of preferred management strategies and tactics which the Ministry of Natural Resources intends to implement in order to maintain and improve fishing opportunities. These actions have been formulated through a lengthy process of public consultation and analysis of background information. The review of this tabloid represents the final formal opportunity for public input to the planning process. Any comments received within the next four weeks will be considered when the final plan is written. Copies of the detailed plan document will be mailed to those persons or groups who have expressed an interest in the planning process. A summary of the plan will also be available at Kapsuskaing District Office.

We urge you to participate in shaping the future of fisheries management in the Kapsuskaing District.



Fisheries studies will be used to monitor angling pressure and gather information on fish populations.



The future of fishing in the Kapsuskaing District depends upon your co-operation. Please become involved in fisheries management by commenting on the draft plan.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

1988 to 1992

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

LOCATION

ISSUES ADDRESSED

—adult walleye introductions	Buchanan L., Bailey L., Wabicock L., #15 Lisgar, Walkom L., Townend L.	shortage of walleye lakes
—assessment of suitability for adult smallmouth bass introductions	# 9, Owens	demand for diversity of fishing opportunities
—background study for possible introduction of slot size or max. size limit for walleye (creel, population, fecundity)	Opasatika Lakes Complex	overharvest of walleye and cottage development
—implement slot size limit or max. size limit for walleye pending background results	Opasatika Lakes Complex	
—adult smallmouth bass introductions	Remi L., # 9, Owens	demand for diversity of angling opportunities
—trout stocking Lake trout Rainbow trout Brook trout	Hastings Lake #13 O'Brien #30 Pearce, #10 Boyle, #67 Howells, #93 Howells, Gravel Pit Lake Howells	demand for diversity of angling opportunities
—slot size limit for sturgeon	Division 19	overharvest
—improve access trails and post lake name signs	stocked trout lakes	poor access to fishing opportunities
—sanctuary April 15 to May 31	Mons Cr., Opasatika R. in McCrea Twp.	harvest of spawning walleye
—assessment of suitability for adult walleye transfers (recipients and donors)	Glen L., Wawa Lakes, (donor), # 15 Lisgar, Walkom L.	shortage of walleye lakes
—inventory and promotion of natural trout streams	Bennett Cr., Mowbray Cr., Irene Cr., Lily R., Boyle Cr., Cosen Cr., Bradley Cr., Friday Cr., Stringer Cr., Dunrankin R., Currie R., Nat R., Fire R.	demand for diversity of angling opportunities
—improve access to Mattagami R. (develop access point)	Little Long Rd. below Kipling Dam	poor access to fishing opportunities
—improve access to Kapuskasing R. (realign ramp)	Fred Flatt Landing, O'Brien Twp., Con. XI & XII	
—develop access point to Opasatika River (improve road, build ramp and parking area)	Mile 6, Fergus Rd.	
—identification of active spawning sites on natural trout streams	Bennett Cr., Mowbray Cr., Irene Cr., Lily R., Friday Cr., Stringer Cr., Wakusimi R.	lack of information for input to plans
—lake surveys to identify potential new fisheries and aid in review of Timber Management Plans	#13, 18, 19, Ericson, #16, 18, 23, 24, Wadsworth, Moss, Big Herring, Townend, #3, 5 Teetzel, Phipps, Holden, Clouston, Maude, Watson, Kapik, # 37, 39, Guilfoyle Theo, E. Neely, Lyons, #1, #14-20, Cromlech	shortage of candidate lakes for stocking and adult introductions, habitat protection
—early close of walleye season - 3rd Saturday in March	Remi L., Guilfoyle L., Saganash L.	harvest of pre-spawning walleye
—assessment of reproduction for adult smallmouth bass stocked lakes	Bay L., Cooper L., Remi L., #9 Owens	demand for diversity of angling opportunities
—background study for possible experimental management tactics for walleye	Remi L.	overharvest of walleye
—possible harvest restrictions and/or habitat improvement for walleye, pending study results	Remi L.	insufficient production of walleye
—assessment of winter fishery conflict with remote tourism	Wanzatika L.	conflict with remote tourism
—provide input to integrate DFMP priorities with District Enforcement Plan	Kapuskasing District	maintain effective law enforcement

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Implementation schedule

Continued from previous page

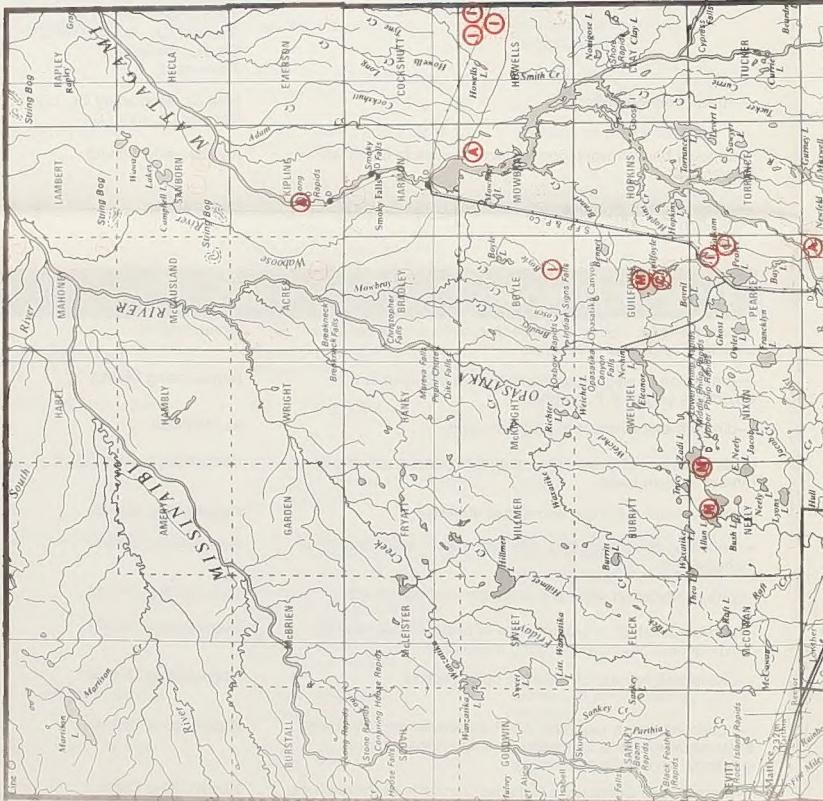
MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	LOCATION	ISSUES ADDRESSED
—background study for possible experimental management tactics for walleye	Guilfoyle L.	overharvest of walleye
—background study for possible experimental management tactics for walleye	Shack L., Pratt L., Esmee L., Keenoa L., Shackleton L.	insufficient production of walleye to meet demand
—assessment of survival of trout stockings	#7 Boyle, #11 Boyle, #32 Pearce, #15 Erickson, Swanson L., #9 Teetzel, #6 Howells, Gravel Pit, Mowbray L.	demand for diversity of fishing opportunities
—assessment of reproduction for adult walleye stocked lakes	Sandshore L., Bonner L., Lac Des Iles, Wabicoock L., Buchanan L., Bailey L.	shortage of walleye lakes
—adult sturgeon introduction, upper Kapuskasing R.	Allenby Twp.	demand for diversity of angling opportunities
—improve access trails and post name signs for productive trout streams	Bennett Cr., Mowbray Cr., Irene Cr., Lily R., Friday Cr., Stringer Cr., Dunrankin R., Boyle Cr., Cosen Cr.	poor access to fishery resource
—spawning bed improvement	Wabicoock Cr., #9, Owens Twp. #15 Lisgar, Fanning L., Bourinot Cr., #4 Opasatika, Glen L., Walkom L., Townsend L.	insufficient walleye production
—stream improvement	Rice Cr., Magladery Cr., Lily R., Doherty Cr., Irene Cr.	habitat degradation
—conduct baitfish workshop for local dealers and baitfish harvesters	Kapuskasing District	insufficient baitfish operations
—address issue of access to Brunswick L. in Missinaibi River Park Plan	Bruswick L.	poor access to fishing opportunities

Ongoing programs

—prevent road access to sturgeon spawning area between LaDuke Rapids and "Pot" area	Groundhog R.	overharvest of sturgeon
—promotion of citizen co-operation with enforcement objectives (e.g. R.A.P. program)	Kapuskasing District	unlawful fish harvest
—directed enforcement in problem areas	as identified	unlawful fish harvest
—plan roads and forest development to avoid conflicts with remote tourism lakes	designated tourism lakes	maintain quality of remote tourism fishery
—semi-annual meetings with tourist outfitters	Kapuskasing District	same
—review of operating plans, site inspections, enforcement of Fisheries Act	Kapuskasing District	habitat degradation
—public education regarding importance of fish habitat	Kapuskasing District	same
—public education to promote use of underutilized species - recipe books, brochures, angling information	Kapuskasing District	overharvest of popular fish species
—encourage harvest of whitefish by dipnetting	Kapuskasing District	more efficient use of underutilized species
—public education regarding MNR objectives and programs, and resource issues, by means of media releases, club meetings, and seminars	Kapuskasing District	user perceptions
—promotion of Community Fisheries Involvement Program as a means of public involvement in fisheries management	Kapuskasing District	user perceptions
—increased monitoring of baitfish operations, and encouragement of more accurate reporting	Kapuskasing District	poor records of harvest and sales
—promotion of a baitfish dealer's association to improve communication and upgrade industry standards	Kapuskasing District	poor exchange of information, inefficient operations
—training of all MNR field staff to better recognize habitat degradation	Kapuskasing District	habitat degradation
—maintain a Fish and Wildlife Advisory Council	Kapuskasing District	fish and wildlife resource use issues

Kapuskasing
District Fisheries
Management Plan

Plan de gestion des Pêche du District de Kapuskasing

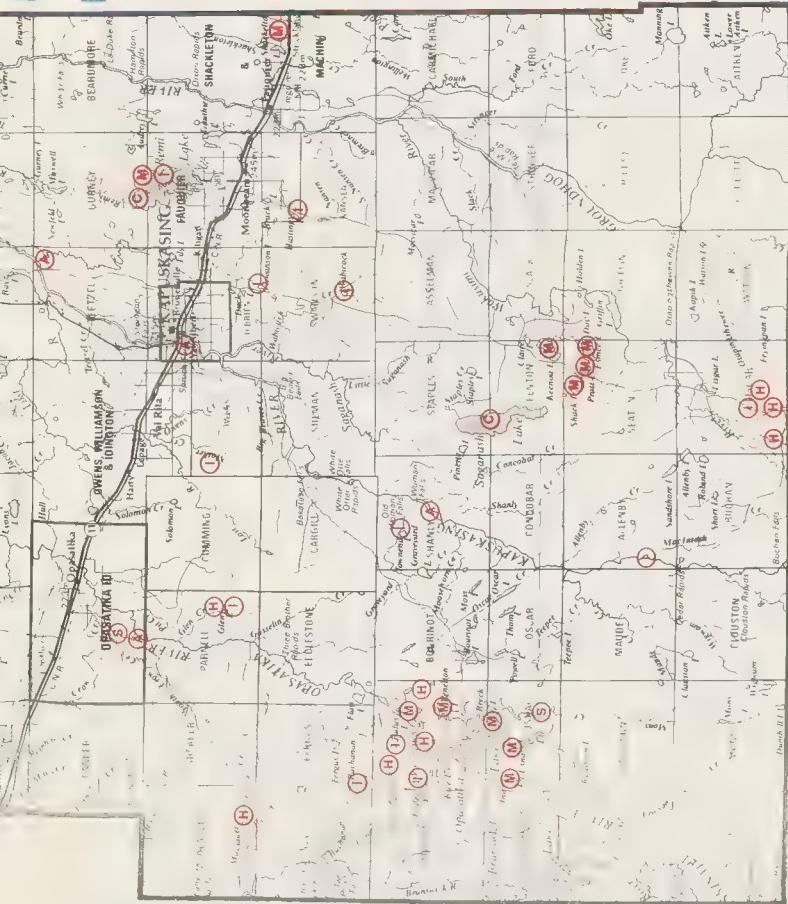


Five-Year Implementation Schedule:

Horaire de la station sur cinq ans:

Legend/Légende

-  **Introductions de poissons**
 -  **Amélioration des voies d'accès**
 -  **Amélioration de l'habitat**
 -  **Lake - specific management**
Gestion particulière de lac
 -  **Sanctuary**
 -  **Closure**
Clôture hâtive de la saison



Programmes en cours

Objectifs pour diverses espèces

STRATEGIES QUESTIONS OBJECTIFS

que se propose de suivre le
Vocil n°162 des résidus
MNR au cours des cinq pro-
chaines années (1988 à 1992).
Chacune d'elles est conçue
pour résoudre un problème
particulier. L'ordre réalisable
de ces fonds disponibles
est détaillé dans la section
question. Celle-ci liste les
solutions possibles à l'éama-
gement relatif aux les as com-
muniq'ue et le recyclage des déchets.
Les méthodes proposées sont
les suivantes : 1) la sépara-
tion des déchets ménagers
et leur recyclage ; 2) la
réutilisation des déchets
ménagers ; 3) la collecte
des déchets ménagers et
leur transformation en énergie
; 4) la collecte et la transfor-
mation en énergie des déchets
industriels et commerciaux.



— promotion du permis de pêche au corégone à l'aide d'un carrefet

— sous-utilisation des possibilités de diversification de la pecche et des espèces peu recherchées

— sensibilisation du public
peche
des lieux de peche et offrir plus de possibilites de
— emprisonnement pour disperser le nombre

— récoltes déséquilibrées à cause des préférences des pêcheurs

- meilleurs résultats de la promotion des cours d'eau à l'unité
- amélioration de l'accès à ces cours d'eau
- gestion de la recette

— distribution limitée de la population
des meilleurs possesseurs producteurs

— promotion des espèces moins recherchées

— réglementation de la récolte en variant la saison, les limites de prises et de possession tant

— offrir de nouvelles possibilités de pêche grâce à l'empoissonnement et l'accès amélioré des lieux de pêche

- amélioration de l'habitat
- contrôle du développement afin de prévenir

— sensibilisation du public

STRATEGIES

— pas assez de lieu de pêche convenant à l'empêchement en truite

— trop de pêcheurs recherchent le doré et cette espèce ne se reproduit pas assez vite

— surpêche, surtout avant et pendant le fraî

— manque de pêches au doré de qualité

— la dégradation de l'habitat entraîne une baisse de la production

— le public n'est pas au courant du problème,

gibler
Poisson

Energy

Spécies sous-utilisées

Les dernières étapes

Une fois que vous aurez fini ce rapport, voyez comment il se rapporte à vos commentaires sur les sujets posés précédemment dans le district de Kukushevo.

Si vous avez des questions ou des préoccupations sur les deux derniers sujets, n'hésitez pas à nous les faire part. Nous sommes à votre disposition pour répondre à toutes vos questions et à vos préoccupations.

Nous vous remercions de votre participation à ce sondage. Votre avis nous est très précieux et nous nous réjouissons de pouvoir vous en faire part.

Comment nous contacter
muniquier.vos.com -
mentaires definits?

L'aménagement et l'utilisation d'un espace public sont deux éléments fondamentaux pour la réussite d'un quartier. L'aménagement doit être fonctionnel et attractif, tout en respectant les besoins et les préférences des résidents. Il doit également prendre en compte les besoins des visiteurs et des visiteuses. L'utilisation d'un espace public doit être variée et adaptée aux besoins des résidents. Il doit également être accessible à tous et respecter les normes d'accessibilité. Les deux éléments doivent être intégrés de manière harmonieuse pour créer un quartier agréable et convivial.

Pour atteindre les objectifs en matière de prévention et de promotion de la santé, il faut mobiliser toutes les parties prenantes. Les partenaires peuvent être des associations, des organisations communautaires, des institutions publiques ou privées, des entreprises, des groupes de citoyens, etc. Ces partenaires doivent collaborer pour développer des stratégies efficaces et durables qui répondent aux besoins et aux intérêts des populations cibles.

La prévention et la promotion de la santé sont deux domaines qui nécessitent une approche intégrée et systématique. Il est donc important de mettre en place des programmes et des politiques qui visent à améliorer l'environnement physique et social, à promouvoir un mode de vie sain et à prévenir les maladies chroniques. Cela peut se faire par le biais d'actions individuelles, collectives et institutionnelles.

Il est également crucial de sensibiliser la population à la santé et à la sécurité. Cela peut se faire à travers l'éducation, la formation et la recherche. Les médias jouent un rôle important dans la diffusion d'informations sur la santé et la sécurité. Les chercheurs et les praticiens doivent également contribuer à la recherche et à la mise en œuvre de meilleures pratiques.

Enfin, il est essentiel de mesurer l'efficacité des interventions et de faire évaluer régulièrement les résultats obtenus. Cela permet de détecter les erreurs et les lacunes et de les corriger pour améliorer les résultats futurs.

Dès nouveaux réglements pour
droitier la période de trial du
droit dans les îles du com-
mune exigent que
les possessions d'une certaine
taille soient établies. Pourvu
que l'île ait été manipulée, tout ce
qui est à son avis un tiers survivre.

La gamme de produits détermine le point d'application de la pression qui est en rapport avec la densité et la nature des matériaux à imprimer. Les deux types de presses sont utilisés pour imprimer les deux types de supports : les supports rigides et les supports flexibles. Les deux types de presses sont utilisés pour imprimer les deux types de supports : les supports rigides et les supports flexibles.

La surprise, la malveillance ou la mauvaise volonté de l'habitant et le manque de démonstrations sont les plus importants détails qui se présent à Kapsasasing. En particulier, on a demandé une analyse des possessions de ces derniers et qu'il a été proposé de faire un inventaire de ces dernières.

La gestion des pecces à K —Où se dirigent nous?

Ce rapport est la première publication de résultats obtenus au moyen d'une étude élargie qui a été menée dans les deux dernières années. Il a été effectuée par l'Institut national de la statistique et de l'analyse économique (INSTAT) et le Bureau de la statistique et de l'enquête sur la population (BES). Les résultats sont basés sur une enquête réalisée en 1987, mais certains éléments sont basés sur des données plus anciennes. Les résultats sont présentés sous forme de graphiques et de tableaux, et sont accompagnés d'explications détaillées.

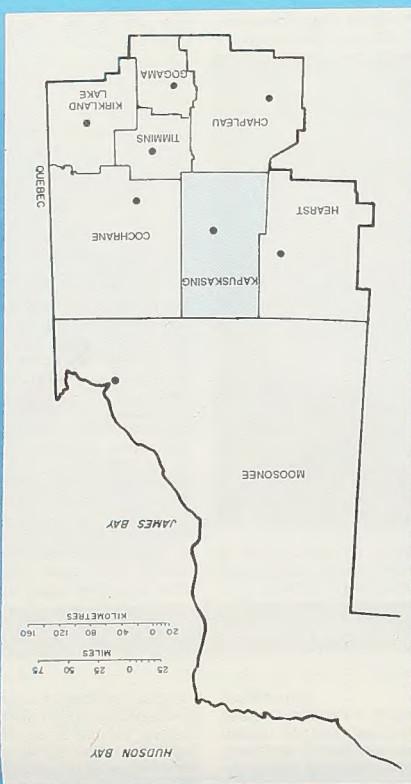
Kapsuskastring depenend essentiellement de vous. En novembre 1986, on a

Il importe d'équilibrer ces divers plans. Mais le succès de la planification du district dé-

Planification pour l'an 2000

C'est probablement le rapport le plus étendu et le plus détaillé que nous ayons pu trouver dans les publications scientifiques. Il est basé sur une analyse critique de l'ensemble des recherches existantes dans ce domaine. Le rapport présente une synthèse des connaissances actuelles sur les effets de la pollution atmosphérique sur la santé humaine et sur l'environnement. Il examine les résultats de nombreuses études expérimentales et observational, et il propose des recommandations pour réduire les risques associés à la pollution.

Resources de Pêche



Ontario
Ministère des
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Gestion des pêches du
District de Kapuskasing



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